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Fernandes arrested

Calcutta, June 10- Opposition Socialist leader George Fernandes, 46, India's most wanted man for nearly a year, was arrested here, Samachar, reported.

Since last June, Fernandes, had successfully eluded intelligence forces and had published sporadic newsletters and letters to the foreign press accusing Indira Gandhi of enforcing a personal dictatorship.

Fernandes was sporting a thick moustache to disguise himself when he was arrested.

The Chief Secretary to the West Bengal government, B.R. Gupta, said last Saturday that Fernandes had been taken to New Delhi in police custody immediately after he was detained.

FREE FERNANDES

London-Hans Janitschek, general secretary of the Socialist International, based here, said last Sunday he had sent a cable to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appealing for the release of Indian Socialist leader George Fernandes.

Indo-Pak aviation accord

New Delhi, June 28 (Samachar): India and Pakistan signed a memorandum of understanding for resumption of overflights and restoration of air links between the two countries.

Head of the Pakistani delegation Mohsin Kamal told newsmen after the signing that he hoped the overflights and air services would be resumed sometime next month.

Both sides also decided upon a joint letter to the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation for simultaneous withdrawal of the cases Pakistan filed with it in 1971 against stoppage of her overflights of Indian territory and the Indian counter-memorial relating to the destruction of a hijacked Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft at Lahore airport.

A press note from the Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry said the four-day talks between the two delegations were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. The Indian side was led by A.S. Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry.

Excise duty relief

New Delhi, June 28 (Samachar): the Government announced a scheme to grant 25 per cent duty relief for 43 selected industries for production in excess of their output in certain base years.

The new scheme which comes into effect from July 1, covers a number of recession-hit industries, such as tyres and tubes, motors and power driven pumps, caustic soda, soda ash, tin plate, rubber chemicals, rolling bearings and welding electrodes.

The 'base clearances' under the scheme will be as follows:

A. Zero in respect of factories from which specified goods are cleared for the first time on or after the first day of April 1976; B. One-third of the aggregate of clearances of specified goods during financial years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 in respect of factories from which such goods are cleared for the first time on or after the first day of April, 1973 but not later than March 31, 1976.

C. The aggregate of the clearances of specified goods in the year in which clearances of such goods during any of the financial yeaar 1973-74,1974-75 and 1975-76 were the highest, in repect of factories from which such goods were cleared for the first time earlier than the first day of April 1973.

Indira Gandhi returns from Moscow

New Delhi, June 24 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned from her six day tour of the Soviet Union and spoke warmly about the "tremendous friendship" shown her by the Soviet people.

It was a "good and worthwhile visit," Mrs Gandhi told newsmen at Delhi airport.

She said her talks with the Soviet leaders covered several economic bilateral and international issues.

External Affairs Minister Y.B. Chavan, who accompanied her, spoke on the two countries wish to accelerate mutual trade. He said both sides had stressed that not only should bilateral trade grow in quantity, it should also be diversified.

Indian industry at cross roads

Bombay, June 25 (Samachar): With increasing awareness in industry that high-power technology required new ways of plant management in India, there is tremendous possibility of rapid progress of Indian industry, Dr. Howard Finley, a world-renowned U.S. expert has said.

Addressing a Press conference here, Dr Finley, a reputed consultant in maintenance, reliability, materials, systems, cost reduction, system effectiveness, project management, organisational analysis and other related fields, said "Indian industry today stood at the crossroads between two generations - old technology and modern high-power technology."

Dr Finley said the Cochin refinery was perhaps the best designed plant of its size anywhere in the world and maximum productivity had been achieved from its more than 400 employees.

Foreign divorce may become valid

New Delhi, June 24 (Samachar): The Law Commission has recommended that the Government recognise a divorce obtained by a couple in a foreign country if either partner is a national of that country when the divorce is granted.

According to the Commission, such recognition should also be bestowed if, at the date on which a foreign court awards divorce or judicial separation, either spouse is habitually resident in the country in which it is obtained or brother spouses are domiciled in that country.

The Commission has held that for the purposes of the proposed legislation, the domicile of a married woman, instead of being the same as her husband's by virtue only of marriage, be ascertained by reference to the same factors as in the case of any other individual capable of having an independent domicile.

Rule of private international law have not been codified in India. Even judicial decisions on the subject are scanty.

The Commission has also ruled that the Government may refuse to recognise foreign divorces, if there is a want of notice or opportunity for hearing, or if these involve some fraud.

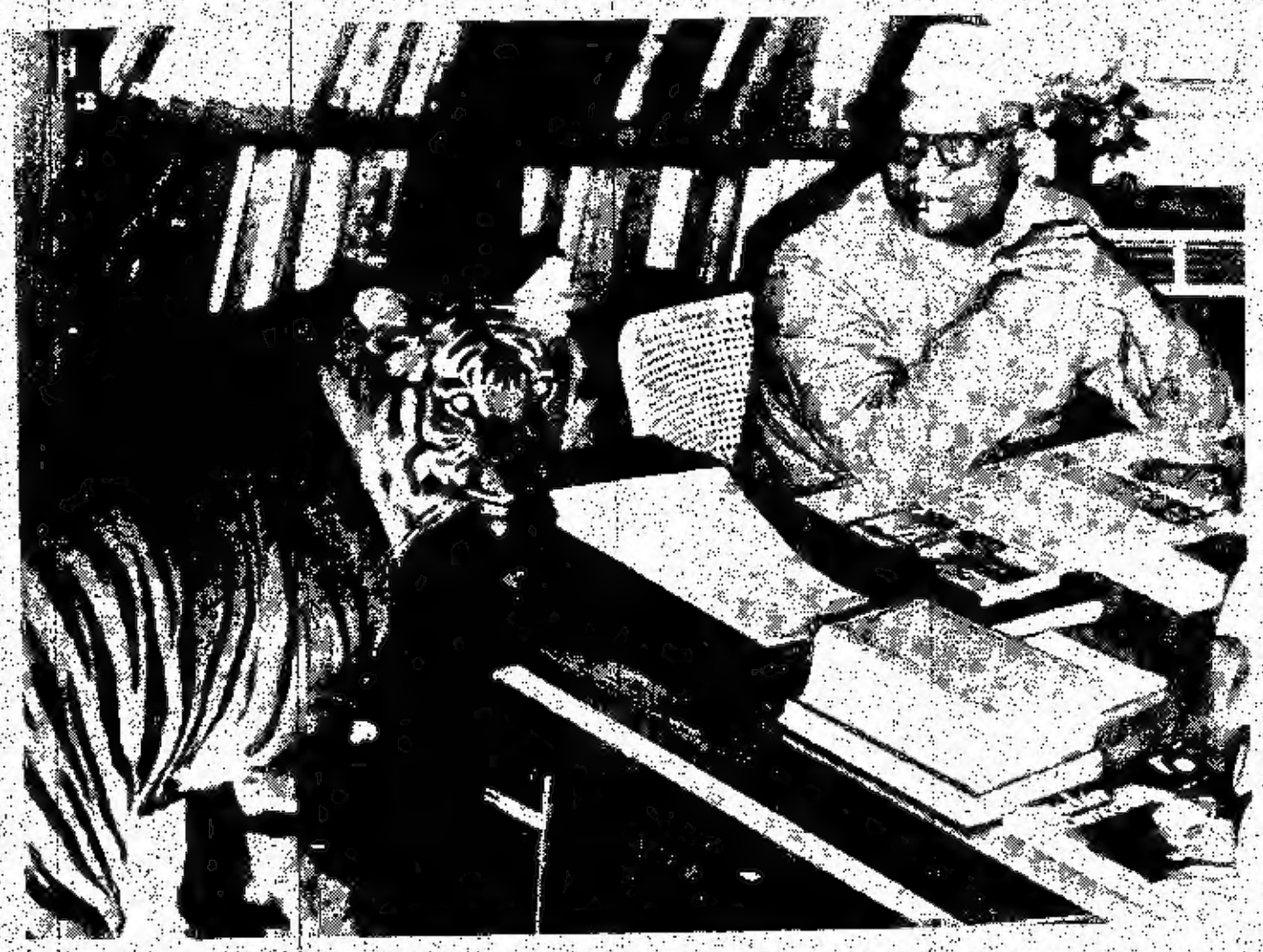
More women accept sterilisation

Calcutta, June 20 (Samachar): Women more than men in 10 states have got themselves sterilised during the International Women's Year, according to official figures.

Andhra Pradesh tops the table with 87,995 women having accepted sterilisation as against 21,067 men. This state is followed by Karnataka where 69,521 women accepted sterilisation compared to only 6,974 men.

The figures for the other eight states are: Gujarat - 57,633 women, 55,485 men; West Bengal - 57,301 women, 50,737 men; Madhya Pradesh - 45,098 women, 30,731 men; U.P. - 41,598 women, 18,601 men; Derala - 40,781 women, 23,800 men; Punjab - 26,478 women, 6,054 men; Himachal Pradesh - 6,403 women, 2,833 men; Jammu and Kashmir - 2,713 women, 2,483 men.

In other states, however, men were more active getting themselves sterilised then women.



Saying it with the tiger! 'Khaldi', the pet tigress of the Director of Tourism, Orissa moving about in his office freely greets the visitors and is becoming a tourist attraction in Bhubaneshwar. She greeted Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Tourism when he visited Bhubaneshwar recently for a Tourist Conference.

Plan to help students earn

New Delhi, June 26 (Samachar): The National Textile Corporation (NTC), a public sector undertaking, is introducing a "earn while you learn" scheme for the needy university and college students during the coming academic year.

The scheme, which is a part of the 20-point economic programme will inculcate among students entrepreneurship, self confidence and a sense of involvement in national development.

Under the scheme, selected students will be offered part-time employment for two hours during the academic year and full-time job during summer vacation in the show room and retail outlets of NTC mills. the students will be paid Rs 5 for the two-hour work.

Switchover to coal

New Delhi, June 26 (Samachar): The committee on substitution of furnace oil by coal, appointed by the Union government, has suggested implementation of a six-month programme for Bombay textile mills to switch over from furnace oil to coal to run the boilers.

The committee made this suggestion recently in view of the railways expressing their ability to move an additional 90,000 tonnes of coal across the ghats to Bombay.

This additional availability of coal will provide 50,000 tonnes to the textile industry, 20,000 to Tata's Trombay thermal power station and the rest to other industries for switch over purposes.

Cause of deformities

Srinagar, June 25 (Samachar): An overwhelming majority of the cases of deformities resulting from burns reported in Kashmir are attributable to the 'kangri' according to the findings of a recent study. The 'kangri' is a portable stove used by Kashmiris to keep themselves warm during the harsh winter months. It is usually kept within the folds of the loose garment, known as 'pheran' worn by them. At night, it is placed close to the body under the blanket.

A group of doctors, who made a statistical study of 1,500 cases at the Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital, Srinagar, over a three year period, said in the report "Kangri was the cause of post-burn contracture deformities in 95 per cent of the cases. Only 5 per cent of the contractures resulted from electricity or diesel burns."

Handia to be carpet centre

New Delhi, June 26 (Samachar): The Union government proposes to make the Handia area, near Allahabad, a leading centre for production of carpets, according to Union Deputy Minister for Commerce, Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

The area has immense potential in carpet-making. It is situated close to Bhedohi, the country's famous carpet weaving centre.

Mr. Singh said a production cum-training centre would be set up in the Handia area.

The carpet industry earned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs 40 crores ($53.3 million) last year. About 90 per cent of carpets produced in the Bhedohi area were being exported.

Farakka may parellal Harappa

Calcutta, June 20(Samachar): A civilization contemporaneous with Harappa lies buried at Farakka.

Discovery of antiquities at Farakka by the West Bengal Directorate of Archaeology in association with the Farakka Barrage authorities may well revolutionize the cultural history of the Gangetic valley.

During explorations last year a succession of occupations, intervened by breaks within an average depth of about 10 metres were noticed. "Relics of habitation" about eight metres below the surface and above the natural level, representing the present water table, were found.

After a year-long analysis of the antiquities, ranging between ochreous pottery and fascinating terracotta figures, archaeologists have ascribed the occupational strata to several periods beginning from the earliest phase of habitation to the Mogul period.

Steel exports to rise

New Delhi, June 24 (Samachar): Reflecting an acceleration in industrial production, the offtake of steel products from stockyards and plants has picked up since April this year.

According to reports reaching the Steel Authority of India (SAIL), sales from stockyards and plants during April and May exceeded total production during the two months. This resulted in a decline in the accumulated stocks by 49,000 tonnes.

The two months also witnessed a record despatch for exports and 30 vessels, carrying a total of 2.5 lakh tonnes of steel, left Indian shores during this period.

Fever kills 70

Hyderabad, June 20 (Samachar): A fever yet to be diagnosed has taken 70 lives in six tribal villages of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh, according to police.

Gandhi Nidhi gets no foreign funds

New Delhi, June 20 (Samachar): The head of a Gandhian institution has denied that his organisation gets funds from abroad or that it misuses government funds.

In a statement Central Gandhi Smark Nidhi Chairman Shriman Narayan said he had been going through newspaper reports which made serious allegations regarding the functioning of several Gandhian institutions, including the Nidhi.

A lot to choose from? Seven bridegrooms arrive at Nari Niketan in New Delhi for mass marriage.

Act to check smuggling extended

New Delhi, June 28 (Samachar) President Fakhrudding Ali Ahmed promulgated an ordinance to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA) to enable the Government to detain persons for 24 months without furnishing grounds of detention.

The ordinance is on the lines of the one promulgated June 16 to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA).

It extends the life of Section 12A of COFEPOSA to 24 month. This Section enables the Government to detain persons for effectively dealing with the emergency by issuing a declaration to that effect.

So long as the declaration against a person detained under COFEPOSA is in force, it will not be necessary to furnish him grounds of detention or refer his case to an advisory board. Provisions, however, already exist in Section 12A for review of the cases of detention, wherever such declarations have been issued, every four months.

COFEPOSA was enacted in December 1974 and was amended in July 1975 to prevent those detained trying to secure their release on technical grounds.

Over 2,000 persons had been detained under the Act by the end of March 1976 and 340 persons against whom detention orders had been issued were absconding.

The vigorous anti-smuggling measures launched from the latter half of 1974 have brought down smuggling activity to a small proportion f what it used to be.

Proposal for int'l habitat year

The leader of the Indian delegation to **Habitat**, the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver (British Columbia)

called upon the world community to observe an International Habitat Year to focus public attention on the problems of human settlements and arouse world conscience for stimulating international cooperation to solve them.

Addressing the Conference, K. Raghuramaiah, Union Minister for Works and Housing, emphasised the inherent universality of human beings and their settlement problems and appealed to the international community, particularly the more affluent nations, generously to contribute to the U.N. Habitat, as individual nations would not be able to find solutions to these problems on their own. India, he added, was willing to make its own contribution in this direction.

Mr. Raghuramaiah reminded his fellow delegates of the two elements that had emerged from the deliberations of the Stockholm Conference on Environment in 1972, describing them as the "pollution of opulence" and the "pollution of poverty". Quoting from the statement of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at that Conference, the Minister said that poverty was the greatest polluter of all, that environment could not be improved in conditions of poverty and that the quality of life depended primarily on bettering the quality of human settlements. **Bharat P. Mathur**

No ration if children exceed 3

Patna, Jun 21 (Samachar): The Bihar Government has announced that families in the state with more than three children will no longer be issued ration cards.

A ration card entitles card holders to draw foodgrains from fair price shops set up by the government.

The new decision, taken by the State Cabinet is intended to encourage couples to adopt family planning programmes.

War against rats

Indians, especially Hindus, are generally averse to taking of life, even of pests and rodents. They have dedicated temples to these rodents. One such temple is near Bikaner (Rajastan) and another near Jaipur (Rajastan). Lord Ganesh, the presiding Deity over Wisdom in Hindu Mythology, rides the rat.

Yet, according to experts, rats destroy around ten million tonnes of food valued at Rs. 1,000 crores. Another 40 million tonnes are destroyed by weeds, pests and diseases. The total loss is thus estimated at Rs. 5,000 crores.

Approximately 240 to 500 crores of rodents live in fields and about 100 crores in urban residential areas. No part of the country is free of them. They breed faster and their survival rate is phenomenal.

Many campaigns have been fought to rid the country of this scourge. In Mehsana (North Gujerat) having a population of 230,000, around 5 lakh rats were killed in 1971. In Ganeshpura (Population; 445 people and 141 huts), 1775 rats were killed in Nov. 1971. This was repeated every six months. Today, there is hardly any rodent left.

Similar campaigns in places like the village Nanaj, Dist. Sholapur, Maharashtra, (650 houses with 6000 acres of fields) yielded very good results. In 20 days 400 live burroughs were plugged at a cost of Rs. 293.

Sheikh rules out pact

Srinagar, June 21 (Samachar): The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah said he felt that both the Congress and the National Conference should seek the people's mandate in the next election. "It was for the people to return either of them to power."

Asked when elections would be held in the State, the Sheikh replied "It would depend on when these would be held in the rest of the country."

Save wild plants

New Delhi, June 22 (Samachar): a national centre has been set up to save the traditionally cultivated varieties of crops and wild plant species, now facing extinction.

The urgency for it arose with the fast spread of high-yielding varieties replacing the traditional varieties, and the denudation of forests to bring more land under cultivation.

The National bureau of Plant introduction of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute would handle the problem.

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India and Pakistan name ambassadors

New Delhi - India and Pakistan named their ambassadors yesterday as a preliminary to the reopening of their embassies after a lapse of nearly five years. A Foreign Ministry announcement here said Kyatyani Shankar Bajpai, 48, India's top representative at the Hague, the Netherland will be ambassador to Pakistan. The announcement also said that Pakistan's ambassador-designate is Syed Fida Hassan, 68, a senior civil servant whose official career dates back to the pre-partition days under the British. He was Pakistan's defense secretary in 1965. Air and surface traffic between India and Pakistan will also be resumed.

White collar craze on the rise

New Delhi, June 21 (Samachar): The craze for white collar jobs is very much on the increase in India, particularly among undergraduates.

A samachar survey shows undergraduates seeking white collar jobs constitute 80 per cent of the educated unemployed on the live registers of country's employment exchanges.

Job opportunities for this category have reduced over the years, though their number on the live registers has been fast increasing.

Undergraduates seeking white collar jobs increased from 36,70,909 at the end of 1972 to 38,58,368 by the end of 1975. Placements for this category went down from 150,446 in 1972 to 119,544 in 1975.

Of the 38 lakh and odd undergraduate job seekers, over 26 lakh are matriculates and most of them want a white collar job without any additional qualification.

With 925,886 graduates and post graduates registered at employment exchanges in the country, the number of educated unemployed by the end of 1975 was 47,84,425. As against this, 158,993 educated unemployed were provided jobs during the year.

Mango wins patrons abroad

New Delhi, June 28 (UNI): Mango, the king of fruits is becoming a kingsized earner of foreign exchange.

According to preliminary official estimates, exports of fresh mango, mango slices, juice, jams chutneys and pickles will fetch India close to Rs 10 crore this year. The foreign exchange earnings through exports to Britain, Europe, the United States, Canada, West Asia the Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms and other countries in 1975-76 were about Rs 9 crores compared to Rs 7.68 crore in 1974-75.

Major foreign buyers of the luscious are Britain, the US, West Germany, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia.

India produces annually about nine million tonnes of the premier fruit crop-nearly 80 per cent of the world's mango production-which occupies 60 per cent of the fruit area in the country. Of the total mango harvest, Uttar Pradesh, the home of the succulent dusheri and langra, contributes about 30 per cent-nearly 2.5 million tonnes.

India not to be a client state

New Delhi, June 27 (Samachar): External Affairs Minister Y.B. Chavan says the United States wants "client states" but India will never be one.

"Our size, our potential strength, our traditions and heritage do not allow us to become a client state."

Mr. Chavan's remarks appear in a revised edition of T.V. Kunhikrishnan's The Unfriendly Friends:India and America. Kunhikrishnan is a noted political commentator and biographer of the minister.

The author quotes Mr. Chavan as having told him that if the United States wants to be friendly, it should accept the basic fact that India had, on important world events, her "own perception and policy" on which She acts.

Mr. Chavan says the nations interests of the two countries might not clash but the U.S. "global policy clashes with India's national interests.

"Their interests and assessments in Asia are not the same as ours."

The author says Mr. Chavan told him that steps would be taken to improve the relations between the two countries. The minister had echoed the sentiment of Dr. Henry Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State, that the institutional arrangement of the Indo-U.S. Commission was useful and should be insulated from the fluctuations of day-to-day political passions.

Mr. Chavan also revealed to the author that the External Affairs Ministry had explained India's position when the U.S. authorities protested against the warning sounded by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last September at the Chandigarh Congress session that a danger existed to Indian security from foreign sources.

Despite the explanation that the warning was sounded in the context of disclosures in the American Press and Congress about CIA activities, Americans were "acting like angry people," Mr. Chavan said, "This is childish," he added.

Reviving sick tea gardens

New Delhi, June 22(Samachar): Government studies show that majority of the sick tea gardens can be nursed back to health, according to Commerce Minister D.P. Chattopadhyaya.

Disclosing this Prof. Chattopadhyaya said his Ministry's experts, who went into the functioning of 25 sick estates, had indicated they could be turned into economically viable units.

War and peace in Marathi

Bombay, June 26 (Samachar): Maharashtrians will soon get Swift's Gulliver's Travels and Plato's the Republic in their own mother tongue.

These are two of the 80 or so world classics the Maharashtra State Board of Literature and Culture is translating into Marathi.

According to Board sources, Marathi versions of Churchill's The History of the Second World War and Russel's Freedom Veesus Organisation are now under print and Shakespeare's Julius Caeser, Tolstoy's War and Peace and Homer's The Illiad and The Odyssey are ready for the press.

The sources said that Stanislavsky's theatre classic An Actor Prepares and Rousseau's Social Contract were already off the press. Also out were Vishakhadatta's Mudraradshasham and Mill's On Liberty.

The sources said the selection had been made from among literary masterpieces of English, Sanskrit and Russian origin.

They said the translations planned for the near future included Darwin's Descent of Man, Kautilya's Arthashashtra, Bhasa's Balacharitham, Kalidas' Kumarasambhavam, Dandin's Kavyadarshan and Bhavbhuti's Uttaramacharitam.

The Board was set up in 1960 to encourage research and publication of books on literature, history, culture and fine arts.

Oil firms to be integrated

Madras, June 24 (Samachar): The Union government is actively considering the question of integrating the public sector oil companies, C.R. Das Gupta, Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) said.

There are now six nationalised oil companies and two small ones not yet brought into the public sector. In his view, there should be at least two companies operating at one place for better consumer service.

The integration would also involve distribution arrangements and the whole question was being viewed from the customer supply and cost angles.

Mr. Gupta told newsmen that there would be more outlets in the rural areas. Whether some of the urban outlets should be transferred to villages is also being considered.

Training grannies

Pune, June 26 (Samachar): A social welfare agency here plans to start training elderly destitute women to work as "grandmother" in well to do families.

Announcing this Hingne Shikshan Samstha Chairman V.A. Naik said women interested would be given three months training in housekeeping, baby-sitting and other house chores before being put on the job.

Mr. Naik said the Samstha had lately been receiving a lot enquiries for such services, particularly from families where both parents went to work.

Punjab plans to end goonda menace

Chandigarh, June 20 (Samachar): The Punjab Government has promulgated an ordinace empowering distinct magistrates to extern goondas from their areas of their jurisdiction for a maximum period of two years.

The new ordinance provides protection to the Government from legal suits for any action or any damage caused by anything "which is done in good faith, or deemed to have been done or intended to be done" in pursuance of this ordinance.

A "goonda" has been defined as a person who either by himself or as a member or leader of a gang habitually commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of an offence under Section 294 or under chapters 16,17 or 22 of the Indian Penal Code, or is so deperate and dangerous as to render his being at large in a particular area hazardous or nuisance to the community or is a person who has been convicted under the Opium Act, Dangerous Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Essential Commodities Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, Arms Act, Customs Act, Punjab Prevention of Beggary Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Public Gambling Act and Punjab Excise Act.

Akademi sponsors writers tour

New Delhi, June 22 (Samachar): The Sahitya Akademi, the national body for promoting fine arts, has launched a programme to encourage writers to visit different parts of India and learn more about the country.

"There are many areas which have never been explored by most of our authors. Tribals are just one instance," an Akademi spokesman told Samachar.

"Besides, a writer from one state know little about the life in other states, which makes their viewpoint rather limited," the spokesman said. The new scheme would help overcome this.

The spokesman said 40 authors, two each from the 20 languages recognised by the Akademi, had been selected to take part in the programme to start with.

They would go to states other than the one they belong to and try to understand the life and customs of those regions by moving among the people and through discussions with the knowledgable persons.

Each would be given Rs 1,000 ($133) to cover travel and other such expenses. At the end of the tour they would be required to submit a report to the Akademi of their impressions.

15 Philately awards

New Delhi, June 29 (Samachar): India has won a record number of 15 awards at the Seventh United States International Philatelic Exhibition which concluded in Philadelphia.

Indian stamp entries have bagged two large gold medals, the highest award, one gold, three and four other silver medals in the exhibition which opened on May 29.

Congratulating the winners, the Minister for Communications, Dr. S.D. Sharma in a message said that the awards were a fitting recognition of the high standard of Indian stamps.

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YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

As seen in an article reprinted from the Toronto Globe and Mail in this issue, racial incidents are not infrequent in Toronto schools. Racial remarks aimed at coloured students are quite frequent. The same applies to Vancouver. Even in some smaller cities and towns of Canada racism is raising its ugly head. Ottawa is an example in this regard.

As we have urged in these columns before, it is time that the people of Canada in general and of the coloured variety in particular seek all possible avenues to stem the tide of racism. Being better educated than most other ethnic groups in Canada and being treated worse than many other coloured ethnic groups, people of Indian origin have a unique role and responsibility in taking the initiative in these matters.

These initiatives should involve all levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal) and several institutions (schools, colleges, universities and churches), media (TV, radio, newspapers and magazines), associations (professional, trade, voluntary and community), all political parties in the country, the governments of the country we came from and last but by no means least ourselves.

Our attitudes, behaviour and modes of interaction are very important in this regard. To be not assertive and not overtly aggressive, were virtues in Indian cultural setting, but not in North America. If we do not fight for our rights, who else will? May be in most situations that us here, Christ's advice to turn the other cheek (which Gandhiji so successfully used) may not be very practical either.

If all of us take the approach, "let others do it", our future here will be bleak indeed.

The last loophole is closing

Two thirds of parliament is the magic majority needed to amend India's constitution. Mrs. Gandhi has that two thirds solidly in hand as a result of postponing the general election which was due last winter. Now she has revealed how she plans to use it. The Swaran Singh committee on constitutional changes presented its final report to the Congress party executive last month. Apart from one concession to state chief ministers who seem to have objected to sharing control over agriculture with the central government, the proposals were accepted without dissent.

By the Congress party, that is. Outside, the reaction was as angry as India's censorship would permit. An opposition committee of legal experts is arguing that the present parliament has no mandate to make any far-reaching constitutional changes because its legal term expired in March. The supreme court bar association concurred, insisting that the amending process should be postponed because a meaningful public debate is impossible under the emergency Mrs. Gandhi declared last June. The Calcutta bar association went further and declared the Swaran Singh recommendations incompatible with the rule of law. None of this is likely to affect the government's timetable, which provides for pushing all the amendments through in the monsoon session of parliament later this summer.

Some of the proposal changes are largely decorative — like the rewording of the preamble to declare India a "secular, socialist" as well as "democratic" republic. But the impact of the whole package will be, as the Statesman newspaper put it, "to tilt the delicate constitutional balance against the judiciary." This is to be done mainly by restricting the right of the courts to review legislation. Amendments to the constitution, for example, become unchallengable in any court on any ground. Ordinary laws are to be open to review only in the supreme court and only by a decision of five judges out of seven. The committee dropped its earlier proposal that state laws too could be reviewed only by the supreme court sitting in circuit; high courts now retain their right to review state laws but these laws can be overthrown only by a two third majority.

Courts are also to lose their power to judge civil service and labour disputes and questions concerning land reform and the distribution of food grains, all of which are to be handled by special tribunals. The opposition experts concede that tribunals have their uses, but they argue strongly against removing the supervisory power of the courts; they point out that courts can be the only protection for the poor as well as the rich against "an authoritarian executive and a partisan parliament."

Lawyers are pessimistic about the chances of the supreme court upholding the anti-censorship decisions. First, the supreme court has not ruled against the government in a single case with political implications since the emergency began; second, the recent supreme court judgement on habeas corpus laid down a new legal logic which can apply to civil rights cases.

For the past 11 months high courts have been steering clear of the thorny issue of fundamental rights which stand suspended under the emergency, and have rested their decisions instead on the legality of executive orders. But in the habeas corpus case the court ruled that quashing a detention order because it is illegal amounts to enforcing the fundamental right to personal liberty — which is not on. But this same logic, striking down a censor's orders would be tantamount to enforcing freedom of speech — which is also forbidden. The implication of all this is that the last loophole for civil rights suits in Indian may be about to be closed.

[The Economist]

Parliament actually got started on this latest phase of its amending work two weeks ago, passing the 40th amendment, which took 64 central and state laws out of the scope of the courts. Among them was the Publicationof Objectionable Matters Act, which institutionalises press censorship. The effect of this amendment will be to rule out suits against censorship on the ground that it violates fundamental rights. Theoretically an aggrieved person can still take a censor to court on the ground that his order is unreasonable. Several high courts have ruled against the censor, but the government is now appealing in the supreme court.

Indian ventures abroad

New Delhi, June 22 (Samachar): India's leading role in forging industrial cooperation and sharing technical skills with other developing countries has been sketched out in "Joint ventures abroad", one of the latest publications of the Indian Investment Centre (IIC) here.

Till the end of 1975, approved proposals for Indian joint ventures abroad totalled 239 and of these 67 were in production and 68 were under various stages of implementation. While a good number of the approvals had been delayed or abandoned for a variety of reasons, out of 113 proposals approved since 192 all but 18 are headed for fruition.

IIC notes that in the case of successful joint ventures abroad the rate of return has been approximately nine per cent of the capital employed. The publication hints at a major policy liberalisation by the Government to promote joint ventures, especially providing for cash remittance against Indian participation abroad wherever export of machinery and equipment falls short of the desired equity on the Indian side or is not found feasible.

As the eighth largest industrialised country in the world, India has stepped out to provide technical services and set up industrial units to promote economic cooperation among developing countries. India's participation is consistent with the economic aspirations of the countries with which it collaborates and the joint ventures are based on "partnership in development", says another IIC publication.

Since India's participation in equity is limited to the supply of machinery, equipment and technical knowhow, investment in joint ventures under production or implementation is roughly of the order of Rs 336 million ($44.8 million). Malaysia heads the list of countries with which India is collaborating with 23 joint ventures followed by Mauritius and Kenya with ten and nine each.

Why Iran forges economic links with India?

By A. J. Singh

India and Iran are coming closer. The latest is the long-term economic agreement between both of them at the eve of Mr. Hoveyda's visit to India in May '76. What is responsible for this understanding between these two countries?

Political analysts advance two reasons for this. One is that both the countries have demonstrated that there are no political ambitions or sinister connotations in their mutual relations. Each is trying to resolve local conflicts without outside interference from super powers.

Secondly, they are convinced that despite Teheran's closeness to Washington and New Delhi's to Moscow, they can promote their national interests independently.

At the same time, they are aware about the divergent views on global and regional issues between the two. For example, Teheran is not happy with Soviet Navy's presence in the Indian Ocean while India regards the proposed U.S. Base in Diego Garcia as a potential threat. As each other's policies are better understood, these divergences are sure to be resolved, giving place to mutual confidence. In this connection one is reminded of the words of Mr. Shahram Chubin, an Iranian scholar: "Having no direct bilateral differences, no legacy of conflict, a co-operative Iran-India relationship appears possible."

Iran's call to include India in all arrangements for regional economic co-operation reflects its desire to promote economic linkages regardless of political and emotional defferences. This Iranian approach runs parallel to India's own efforts vis-a-vis Pakisthan and other neighbours since 1971.

Mr. Hoveyda's visit to India was most opportune, coming at the time when talks to restore normal relations with Pakistan, Bangla Desh and China have borne fruit. This has set a positive tinge to Indo-Iranian relations too.

Iran's principal aim is to be recognised as a preponderant power both regionally and inter-nationally, in the Persian gulf. This preponderance is justified on account of Iran's size, economic superiority and historical role over other countries in the region. That's why Iran's Shah-en-Shah is eager to resolve his problems with his neighbours including Iraq, to become acceptable to play this role.

Iran for its part, is ready to accept India's parallel role in its own region. This of course is not explicit. Obviously, Iran does not want to offend Pakistan. By giving highest importance to close co-ordination between the two countries in the name of promoting stability and goodwill in the region, Iran has expressed it indirectly.

But it's hard to imagine whether the strong Indo-Soviet ties nurtured over the years can ever be replaced by Indo-Iranian ties.

India has always maintained a balanced relationship with both Iran and Iraq. It has also refused to be embroiled between Afghanistan and Pakistan over Phaktoonisthan, although it has always stood for Kabul's security and integrity. This attitude of India, demonstrated over the years, has helped to forge Indo-Iran relationship.

Since this relationship is based on bringing economic advantage to both the countries, without generating any territorial conflict and clash of interest, hence it is bound to last long. Also, it does not conflict with the political aimes of both the countries in their respective regions. In fact, this arragagement is mutually beneficial to both and the peace in this part of the world.

Indira

by C.B.K. Menon
[The writer is
teacher in Chitt

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Indira Gandhi and democracy in India

by C.B.K. Menon
[The writer is a high school teacher in Chatham.]

Democracy in India is facing its gravest crisis since the nation adopted a democratic constitution in 1950. The burning question of the hour is whether Indira Gandhi is a threat to democracy in India. If one considers the prime minister's policies and actions in the context of her total environment, one is led to the belief - or hope - that far from being the potential destroyer of Indian democracy, she may be the country's only hope.

Media that portray her as a major threat to Indian democracy all too often ignore the force that operated within and mould the whole structure of Indian society. They fail to grasp a cardinal principle of news coverage: accuracy and honesty of reporting depend upon an awareness of context and environment.

India's complex, and often controversial, stance in the world forum over the past quarter of a century has made it one of the most misunderstood and least studied of nations by North American media, which have largely been guided by the tutored intelligence of American foreign policy.

The fact India has preserved its democratic structure for the past two and a half decades, when its neighbours have fallen to dictatorship in one form or another is a remarkable achievement, particularly when turbulent forces within the nation have continued to generate strong currents that could have drawn democracy under.

The first major threat to the nation lies in its divisive elements. A strong democracy must be founded on cohesion, the spirit of oneness stemming from an enlightened awareness of the relationship of the individual unit to the collective pattern. Historically, India is a nation of loosely-knit units.

The prevalence of illiteracy and the absence of a cohesive network of information media leaves the fabric of society tattered. During pre-independence days the fabric was tightly woven by a vast loom operated by a common ideal which brought the multitudes togethar as a single weaver.

However, the achievement of the ideal - independence - destroyed the centrifugal force and the nation's diversity began to assert itself more powerfully than the unity. Consequently, divisive forces in the forms of linguistic and religious parochialism, communalism and regionalism have been tearing at the nation. Its energies drained by these factors, India is preyed upon by corruption, its economic development lagging behind the potential, the birth rate escalating frightfully.

Another perennial threat to democracy is communism. The strategy of communism is to gain power by promising todestroy the chains of poverty through socialism - and to perpetuate its power by forging the chains of autocracy. Indian democracy has thwarted national communism by adopting the principles of socialism. Though communism has been contained, and is at the moment weakened by the wounds of internecine warfare, it is potentially dangerous, waiting impatiently for democracy to become disoriented by weak leadership.

These corrosive forces tear at society and debilitate moral fibre.

Unless they are effectively attacked and suppressed, it won't be long before India succumbs to the kind of chaos prevalent in revolution-torn Latin America, or to the blood-baths of Bangladesh and other nations in which the army has wrested power, or even worse, to communism.

They must be attacked now, vigorously, inexorably; corruption must be contained; communal forces fanning the fires of civil disobedience must be curbed; communism must be kept on a leash. These are cankers in the body politic, diseases eating away at Indian democracy.

The only leader to demonstrate the strength and vision to tackle these cancerous forces is Indira Gandhi.

She is not without faults; nepotism, a tendency to place blind faith in inept cabinet colleagues, using government servants for personal political purposes. But these, though weaknesses indeed, are minuscule compared to the enormous good she can bring to the nation.

She alone has shown the fortitude to face and grapple with the destructive forces undermining the nation. No doubt in doing so she is stretching the constitution to its limits, but so far she has not torn it.

The point to stress is that she is working within the constitution to save it and the democratic structure. What's more, she has an overwhelming mandate from the people. As she sees it, her job is to save the nation from forces that may destroy it, to make it strong and keep it democratic. She is resolved not to preside over the dissolution of the country into anarchy.

Obviously, the measures she has adopted would hardly work in a different society like Canada's. The environment is different here.

Many governments work with appropriate measures of checks and balances, controls and levers.

Pierre Trudeau's controls on wages and prices are strong measures taken with the avowed intent of strengthening the nation's economy. His controls gall some, but are within the constitution. So was Mackenzie King's conscription policy, and so is Bourassa's French language bill. All controls affect individual freedoms, but if they are governed by the constitution, they are justified by their ostensible good to the nation as a whole.

Indira Gandhi's measures are also controls, different from Trudeau's only in form and severity but not in substance or constitutionality. The difference is not in the process of democracy but in the kind of environment and the nature of the forces to which the controls are directed. the difference is one of practicality.

What the Canadian (and American) media see, or at least show, is the surface of Indian politics, not what lies beneath. Naturally, Canadians are disturbed at the forceful measures adopted by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, particularly her censorship of the press, the arrests of political opponents, the constitutional amendments.

These measures would, of course, be unjustified and reprehensible in Canada. But the forces at work in India, as we have seen, are vastly different from those in Canada. Surely, neither the Canadian people not the Canadian media, would like to see the outer shell of democracy preserved while the inner substance is gnawed away. Ultimately, the shell too would crumble.

In essence, Indira Gandhi's measures must be looked upon as a much-needed medicine to revitalize the inner shell of Indian democracy. The muzzled press and incarcerated politicians are largely the elements that inflame parochial passions, preaching sectarian and regional divisiveness and civil disobedience. They militate against the stability of the nation and threaten democracy. The reality is, she is not functioning any more dictatorially than is Trudeau. The people of India will not stand for dictatorship.

Already results are beginning to show. Law enforcement agencies are cracking down on crime; the slow-moving bureaucrats are moving with uncharacteristic alacrity and efficiency; politicians whose hands were held out for bribes are now forced to work or have them burned; black-marketeers and hoarders are bringing their products to market, fearing the weight of the law; prices are going up less rapidly and in many cases declining dramatically.

Under Indira Gandhi's firm leadership, India is just beginning to be a haven to the poor, the honest, the law-abiding. Those crying out against the "loss of freedom" are for the most part, the corrupt, the unscrupulous, the self-serving - those who have lost the freedom to exploit and ravage.

Indians who have recently visited or arrived from India testify that, though there are some honest, freedom-loving people in the country who are worried, not about what the prime minister's policies are doing today, but where they may lead should she choose to abandon democracy for autocracy, the vast majority is contented by the changes wrough by tough policies - changes found impossible to achieve in the past through less stringent and more 'democratic' means. They argue there is no practical alternative to her measures. If strict discipline, within constitutional bounds is not imposed, anarchy will surely devour India and its democracy.

The problems of the nation are by no means solved. More must be done. Indira Gandhi has made a strong beginning. She knows India's democracy is at stake. Right now she is the nation's only hope. Every measure she has taken, however undemocratic it may seem on the surface, is sanctioned by the constitution of India. Born and nurtured in a strongly democratic environment, the daughter and protege of the chief architect of Indian democracy, Jawaharlal Nehru, she will, it is hoped, strengthen and revive the nation and its democratic ideals.

(LONDON EVENING FREE PRESS)

Demand for Indian garments abroad

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Readymade garments have come to occupy an important position in India's export trade. The demand for the Indian garments in the overseas markets is rising.

According to official figures the export earnings during 1974-75 stood at Rs. 1020 million while even in the first three quarters of the subsequent year (April-December 1975) the exports are estimated to have aggregated to Rs. 1173.7 million. It is likely that in the full year the exports will be above Rs. 2500 million.

Readymade garments in cotton have particularly improved their offtake. In 1974-75, these exports fetched Rs 950 million while in the first three quarters of 1975-76, they netted Rs. 1102 million. Some exports of ready made garments in man-made fibres, woollen and silk also have been taking place every year and their share in the garment exports have been growing in recent months.

While cotton garments constitute a high proportion of the total exports, these are normally exported in the form of trousers for men and boys, other outer garments, blouses, dresses for girls, shirts and T-shirts.

It is estimated that in the full year 1975-76, the total garment exports from India would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1400 million. Handloom garments account for more than 50 percent. The garments exported are mainly in the category of fashion and casual wear garments as also in the category of conventional wear. With a view to encouraging large scale supplies to the international markets, the Government of India have been permitting the establishment of integrated garment units under suitable stipulation for exports.

EUROPE

Indian supplies to Europe constitute the highest share accounting for about 70 percent followed by America at about 27 percent (1974). One difficulty being faced by the Indian exporters in this line is the restraint being placed by the developed markets on imports from India in order to protect their domestic garment industries. For instance, USA where India has a quota system covering garments alone, have imposed quantitative ceiling on India handloom garments also. In the EEC markets, some of the garment items have been subjected to quota levels under Indo-EEC Textile Agreement of 1975. While women's shirts and blouses are within the quota system in all the member-states of EEC including the U.K., T-shirts are also under quota restriction in France. In U.K. quantitative ceiling covers woman's, girl's and infants' shirts and blouses as also men's and boys' shirts.

The State Trading Corporation of India has entered the ready-made garments export field in a big way. In the full year 1974-75, the Corporation's export value from garments aggregated to over Rs. 27 million and it is estimated that in 1975-76, the export figure was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 52.5 million. Currently, STC's export endeavour is primarily directed to West-European and American markets, particularly France, U.S.A., and U.S., apart from the Soviet Union.

The principal varieties of cotton wear exported by the Corporation have been blouses, dress shirts, dresses for ladies and girls and T-shirts and jeans.

What is Samachar?

By Bharat P. Mathur

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding in the North American Press about the amalgamation of the four domestic news agencies in India, namely the Press Trust of India (PTI), the United News of India (UNI), the Hindustan Samachar and the Samachar Bharati, into one single national service.

This beneficial step has unfortunately been misinterpreted as one curtailing Press freedom, which is far from the truth. As a former Secretary of the Press Council of India (from 1971 to 1974), I would like to offer a few clarifications to explain the correct position.

FOURTH ESTATE'S ROLE

The move for a full-fledged news agency for non-aligned nations came from a shared desire among the developing countries to create a framework for the pooling and exchange of information as would offset the effect of the present domination of foreign news agencies. Actually, the desirability for such a news-collecting and disseminating service was underlined at a journalists' seminar held last year at the Dag Hammerskjoeld Institute, New York, as well as at the Non-aligned Nations' Conference at Lima, because it was increasingly felt that the Fourth Estate should play a positive role in bringing about better international understanding.

The existing foreign news agencies, which India has had hitherto almost entirely to depend on for the projection of its image abroad, had invariably a pronounced bias for sensationalism. They tended, more often than not, to play a negative role inasmuch as they sought to show the Third World countries in adverse light by painting a distorted picture of happenings there.

14-POINT CODE OF ETHICS

The Samachar will be governed, even as newspapers and other categories of journalists will hereafter be, by a set of guidelines recently framed by the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference in the form of a 14-point code of journalistic ethics for the self-regulation of the Press. This code, which has since been approved by the Government of India for purposes of obtaining legislative sanction, is comprehensive and unexceptional. It enjoins on newspapers to conduct themselves reponsibly and not only to maintain respectable standards of journalistic profession but also to refrain from supporting causes detrimental and prejudicial to national interests. In fact, it would be obligatory on their part to promote only such activities as serve national unity and social progress, whether these are undertaken by the people or the state.

Films

EKAKINI
Directed by G.S. Panicker
Story by M.T. Vasudevan Nair

The formula film is the opium of the people. Panicker for one is determined not to peddle it. So he and his talented team searched for a short story that defied convention; and found such a one in KARATHA CHANDRAN (The Black Moon) by the noted Malayalam writer, M.T. Vasudevan Nair.

EDAKINI is a boldly anti commercial. Instead of a thick plot it presents one brief episode. Here Panicker experiments successfully with his concept, strengthened by his experience with Canadian TV short film makers, that a film should rather depict a slice of life, just a phase of it, than take on life in its totality.

The episode is from the life of a newly married couple. It has a beginning and a middle but no climax. Melodrama and cliche are shunned, except for the occasional deliberate purpose of sharpening contrast. On the surface, that film has flaws (like disregard of camera angles, of character postures and of connection between consecutive shots), yet dramatic continuity is preserved, which in fact is the film's strongest point.

The 'drama' is limited to two characters; the newly married couple. The boy is from a rich family, extrovert, self-centered and easy-going. The girl, brought up on commercial cinema is given to day-dreaming and introspection. On the honeymoon the girl discovers that he is not as romantic as the hero in the Hindi films she had hoped him to be, not even as considerate towards her as she had wanted. In fact he does exactly the opposite of what she expects of him. He overeats while she subsists on a cup of tea. He is matter of fact while she longs for a touch of the poet. He chides her for no fault of hers! When she wants him to be a gentleman, he behaves less like one. A dream shattered, love is unfulfilled. The bright moon turns black.

The bride decides to walk out on her husband. And when she does, he is stunned. There is nothing in the film's technique to write home about. But technique is not what 'new cinema' is about. Content and style are what count.

Stylistically, the film rivets attention with its starkness and austerity, avoiding all attempts at theatrical effect except for some symbolic shots: a painting of a freeflying bird to suggest the yearnings of the girl. In one shot, she is shown separating the white and black beads of her chain. The husband fiddles with a cigarette lighter, lighting and putting out, over and over again.

EKAKINI is one of the few films this reviewer has seen which bring out the soul of the characters. Ray's CHARULATA and Rajinder Singh Bedi's PHAGUN are comparable. To record the inner turmoil of their leading ladies Ray and Bedi focus on facial mood and movements. Panicker does the same with Shobha in what is her first adult role. (She had won awards as a child artiste). Her disgust and anguish are bared by the camera, sometimes for longer than necessary, at times only cursorily.

EDAKINI may have to be seen more than once to appreciate its finer points. But this is no reflection on it. It begins with close-ups and slowly takes to medium shots. As temperamental incompatibility separates and widens the distance between the couple, Panicker switches to long shots.

Ravi Menon whom we first saw in Mani Kau's DUVIDHA reminds one of Madhu. But imitating the latter's gestures, mannerisms and postures is no way for an actor to advance. At least in one scene, the background music is harsh and highpitched, when it should have been mellow and soft.

Panicker's is not an established name in Malayalam cinema. But with his first feature film, he has neared internation standards. For its episodic quality, EKAKINI betters SWAYAMWARAM a prize winning film of not long ago.

DARSHAK IN DEMOCRATIC WORLD

Rural employment guarantee scheme

The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched by the Maharashtra Govt. two years ago is very much in the news these days. The Govt. of India is likely to extend it to cover the entire country.

The scheme aims to provide guaranteed employment to young people above 18 years of age. Those who offer themselves for work during the off-seasons are employed on approved wages on specified works. The latter consists of digging wells, percolation tanks, storage tanks, contour bunds and rural roads.

This scheme was initiated by the Maharashtra Govt. in May 1972 and its expenditure during 1974-75 touched Rs 15 crores. Now this scheme has been modified and is continuing with success.

Encouraged by this experiment, the Govt. of India has appointed a committee for looking into the question of providing production and consumption credit to agricultural workers, marginal farmers and other weaker sections in the villages. It is this committee which has recommended the extension of the scheme to the rest of the country. (AJS).

Himalayas busy

Srinagar, June 21(Samachar): While the Kashmir Valley is having a tourist boom, the surrounding mountains are experiencing an unprecedented rush of adventure-seekers from inside and outside the country.

Several groups of climbers are already in the State, and more are due in the coming weeks.

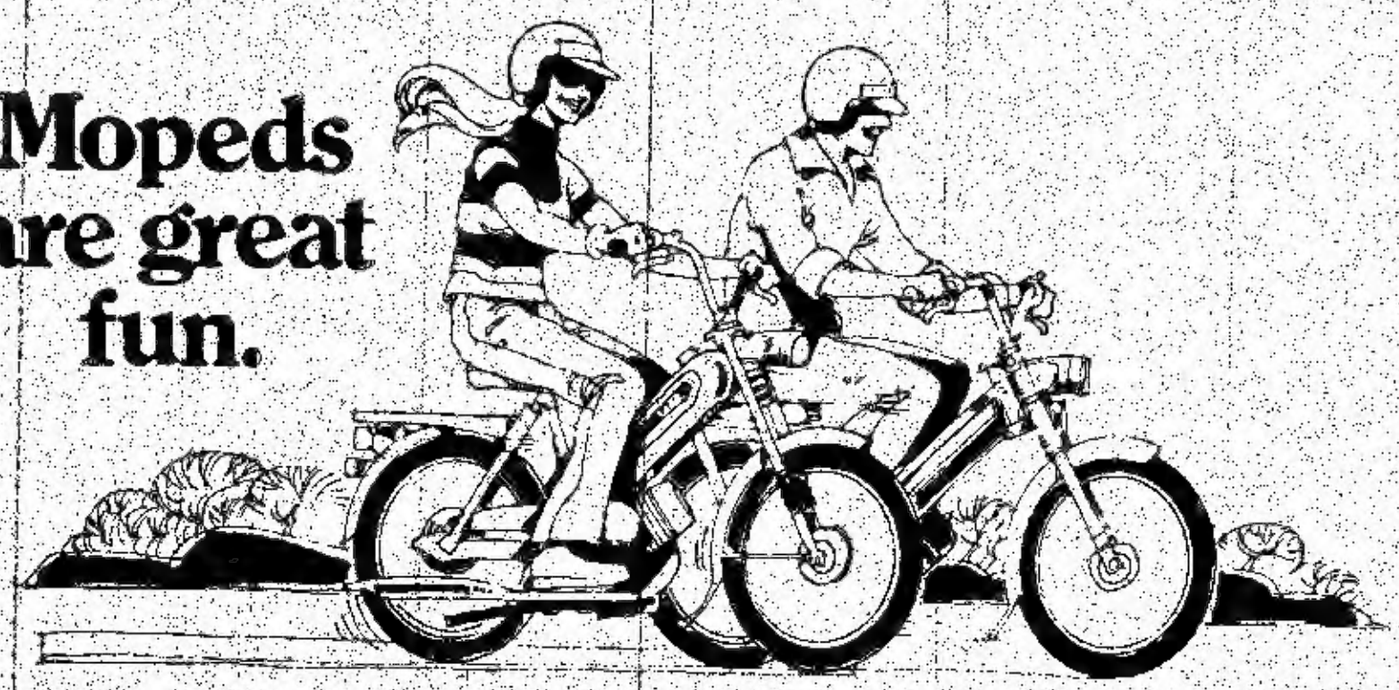
MOVING?

If you are moving

send us promptly

your new address

Mopeds are great fun.



This is what Ontario is doing to make sure they're safe fun.

Regulations governing the use of mopeds are fairly new to Ontario. But they are necessary because, with 30,000 mopeds on the road this year and a tragic record of 9 moped-riders killed in Ontario traffic last year, mopeds definitely must be – – and are – – considered as vehicles under The Highway Traffic Act.

The rules and regulations are simple:

- Mopeds must not weigh over 120 pounds.
- They must have operable pedals at all times.
- Their speed must not exceed 30 miles per hour in one mile from a standing start.
- They are prohibited from travelling on expressways.
- Drivers must be 16 or older and have a valid Ontario driver's license or temporary instruction permit.
- License plates are required, and cost $5.00.
- Mopeds must be insured for public liability and property damage.
- Helmets – – while not yet required – – are recommended.

For more information, get your free copy of the folder "Driving Your Moped in Ontario." Write to:

Public and Safety Information Branch
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
1201 Wilson Avenue
Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8

Ministry of Transportation and Communications
James Snow, Minister

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

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new address.

McMurtry lashes out against white power freaks

Just over a year ago, an unlikely kind of war developed in the city of Toronto - a war whose battleground was unmarked and whose boundaries were undelineated; a war whose armies were made up of women and children on one side and a collection of anonymous misfits on the other; a war whose guns were spray cans, whose ammunition was paint.

It had begun as a one-sided, unprovoked aggression against the city's minority people: Black people, Asian people, Jews, to name some of them. But, last year, the battle was joined by one woman who enlisted on behalf of the maligned minorities.

WHITE POWER

Her name was Marianne Heller, and the battle she joined was against hate mongering. She was alarmed and disgusted by what she saw daubed in paint in public places - on the walls of underpasses, on construction boardings - crude signs that said things like 'down with the jews', 'white power' and 'Paks go home'. Writings advocating all kinds of racism, even genocide. Mrs. Heller's solution was simple: she painted over the slogans and tore down offensive handbills. Soon some friends and their children joined her; later they talked with city politicians and eventually Mayor Crombie involved the city in the project and Mrs. Heller and her friends retired their spray cans.

Now there is a permanent telephone line to City Hall for people who wish to report that kind of sign, and city work crews have taken the place of the volunteers.

But the impetus came, NOT from the politicians, NOT from the elected leaders, NOT from a concerned community, not even from any organization of those under attack. It came, in the beginning, from one woman, one concerned citizen who looked about her and did not like what she saw, and decided to do something about it.

Mrs. Heller's action was necessary. It was not that there wasn't a law to be applied in this case; there was, and it had been on the city's books for many years. But it wasn't being enforced. It wasn't that Toronto was a hateful city, full of closet racists; that simply isn't true. And it certainly wasn't that painting over a bunch of crazy slogans was going to eradicate race hatred and bigotry; it won't not by itself.

As Attorney General of Ontario, my public responsibility is to the law and to its equal and impartial enforcement. But because I am Attorney General, I am perhaps uniquely qualified to testify to this palpable, if regrettable truth: the law alone is NOT enough to provide protection from malevolent people or groups propelled by hatred for those who are a different colour, or those who profess a different religion. The law will NEVER be enough, by itself, because there is no lawyer and there is no legislature in the World capable of codifying ultimate principles. You cannot legislate to what degree a man must love his neighbour, or even that he must not hate him.

Six years ago an amendment to the criminal code of Canad was passed which made it an offence to advocate or promote genocide against any group of people distinguished by colour, race, religion or ethnic origin; and also to communicate statements in a public place inciting hatred against such an identifiable group which is likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

MADMAN

It is IMPORTANT to answer the madman. It is important because, left un-answered, his lies and his malice can poison the climate. They can do worse. They can make OTHER men mad.

Left unanswered for long enough, they can nourish everything in men and women that is hateful and destructive and murderous.

When racist thugs attacked the home of an Ontario Human Rights Commissioner, as they did in Toronto last year, they didn't operate in a vacuum. The way was prepared for them by a climate of public indifference.

When a gang of drunken louts went looking for a victim on the Toronto subway last year, they seized an innocent man whom they mistakenly believed to be a Pakistani. They beat him, kicked him and threw him onto the subway tracks, leaving him gravely hurt. But that human tragedy did not begin that night; its seeds were sown the first time someone laughed during the malicious recital of a 'Paki Joke'.

Today, in Toronto, it is possible to look in the telephone directory published by a public monopoly, the Bell Telephone Company, and find a listing in two places under 'white power message.' If you dial the number, you will get a recorded diatribe against everyone who has the misfortune to express views which differ with those held by an organization which calls itself the Western Guard.

That includes the Prime Minister and his so-called 'nitwit' followers; Canada's ambassador to the United Nations, apparently because his name is Saul, and all the inhabitants of the so-called 'Third World' who, according to this organization, make up 'The unwanted people of the World' and who must, in the words of the recording, 'Stop breeding like flies' if they are to warrant consideration. Most of all, the Western Guard professes amazement and shocked disbelief that the Prime Minister should admonish us to LOVE the poor and hungry people of Africa and Asia.

Now, if that sounds like nothing more than the demented ravings of a gibbering idiot, bear this in mind: no fewer than six thousand people voted for the professed leader of the Western Guard when he ran against David Crombie in Toronto's most recent mayoralty election.

To me, it is intolerable that the facilities of a public monopoly such as the Bell System shoud be available to hate mongers and bigots for the propogation of their slander. But the Bell Telephone Company says there's nothing it can do under existing law.

I have proposed, and this Government has proposed, changes in federal law to ban this kind of obscenity, and to give the Bell Telephone Company the authority to refuse facilites to those who would disseminate it by telephone.

RESPONSE

The response has not been encouraging; reactions from the Minister of Labour, John Munro, and the former Minister of Communications, Gerard Pelletier, could only be described as somewhat less than enthusiastic.

I HAVE had some encouragement from the postmaster General, Bryce Mackasey, who appears sensitive to the particulare problem as it concerns his area of responsibility. It is perhaps not too much to hope that before too long, we may have some changes in the laws governing the mails to help block hate literature.

A Pakistani bleeds no less than a Jew; a black child may cry as heart-brokenly as a white; an Indian whose entire nation is held to ridicule knows as well as any man or woman how deeply hatred can hurt.

Racism in Toronto

By Slyvia Stead

Interviews with teachers and students indicate there is a strong undercurrent of racism in Toronto schools, but some high school principals don't realize it.

Ted Gordon, principal of Oakwood Collegiate Institute, which has a large ethnic population, maintained that his school just doesn't have any racial problems.

"There are no fights, intimidations or threats. The fact is that just about everybody is different and tolerant of each other."

However, some of the students at Castle Frank said there are real problems.

"Sure there's a lot of insults. Both sides are to blame," said Barbara Tait, a white Grade 10 student, as she left the school grounds.

"The Paks (Pakistanis) are dumber than the black guys; they let people bully them," she said.

Her friend, John Peters, a white Grade 10 student, agreed that there was a lot of prejudice and name-calling at the school.

"The black guys think they are superior to the whites," he said.

When a girl is walking down the hall alone with a group of black students, she has to watch it or they might grab her," Miss Tait said.

But the black students from the West Indies think it is the whites who cause the problems.

"Sure, now and again they call me names," said Gene Lincoln a black Grade 10 student. "But we won't take anything so sometimes there are fights."

He insisted that the black students don't cause the trouble.

"If they (the whites) like us, then we will like them, he said as his three friends stood back leaning on the subway turnstiles.

Some schools present other cultures to the students and teachers, hoping that prejudice is based on ignorance, and the Toronto Board of Education is a leader in promoting solutions to racial problems.

A report on multiculturalism in Toronto schools by the Toronto board recognized that schools have a special responsibility to the children of immigrants.

The report, which has been accepted by the school board, seeks to integrate children into the school system without sacrificing their culture.

Board vice-chairman Daniel Leckie said nothing can be done instantly to solve the problems since it takes a while to change attitudes. "We know there is racial tension, but the administration tried to hide the problems and say they aren't there."

Teachers need training so they know how to deal with racial incidents, he said.

Karen Sheridan, a Grade 11 student and a Canadian-born black, said the tension is getting worse on both sides, but she doesn't think it is too serious yet.

Once the students get to high school, their attitudes are pretty well set. They simply admit they don't like blacks or "Paks" (a term which usually means anyone who is not black or white).

The whites insult the blacks and the blacks insult the whites, "because they get bored some times," Deborah Bridges said.

Perhaps the most insidious part of the problem is attitudes, Miss Schuyler said. Some students, and some teachers, don't see people as individuals, she said.

While they are in public school, children can be very sensitive about the prejudice they may encounter.

A boy with mischievous eyes and a hint of a mustache, John said sometimes he stands on the sidewarld outside school and calls "the Paks camel jockeys."

There are a lot of fights and the "Paks" always get beaten up because they won't fight back, he said. "If they call me names and bother me, sure I will call them names back. But we're just joking."

Henry Clark, head of physical education at Parkview Secondary School, and a Canadian-born black, said racism has always been subtle in Canada.

He said the school have to realize there is a problem and try to make teachers and students awate of any solutions such as teacher sensitivity training.

"If you don't recognize that you may have a problem, that't where you get real problems," he warned.

[The Globe and Mail]

Social insurance number controls

Ottawa - Tighter controls on issuing Social Insurance Numbers, which come into effect July 1, 1976, were announced today by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Proof of identity and status as a citizen or a landed immigrant will now be required from persons applying for a new Social Insurance Number, a replacement card or a record change. This proof must be furnished in the form of supporting documents such as birth certificates, citizenship or immigration papers.

In addition, distinctive Social Insurance Numbers (i.e. numbers beginning with a '9' digit) will be issued to applicants who don't have Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status, but require a Social Insurance Number to comply with Canadian legal or institutional requirements.

A visitor to Canada who has a distinctive Social Insurance Number can work legally in Canada only if he or she has a valid employment visa. This distinctive number will clearly establish the status of its holder, and alert prospective employers that a valid employment visa is required before employment can be offered.

Triumph over Nanda Devi

New Delhi, June 27 [Samachar]: Two members of an Indo-Japanese expedition successfully negotiated the three-kilometre traverse between Nanda Devi and Nanda Devi East.

According to a message received by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation from the expedition, the members who successfully negotiated the traverse were Hasegawa and Takami.

Maj. Prem Chand, the third member of the party, was taken ill and had to give up.

More telephones

Bangalore - Five more telephone units will be set up in India during the fifth Plan besides expanding the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) here to meet the growing demand for telephones, Union Deputy Minister for Communications Jagannath Pahadia said here.

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Education of the immigrant child

By Manjula Parshot

The Toronto Board of Education last month, arranged an orientation workshop for its School Community Relations staff with active participation by representatives from the community and the multicultural media. This appeared as a rather positive step, taken to outline the prime educational concerns and issues that appear in the press from time-to-time, as well as those that end up being hushed up; nevertheless these are problems that continue to haunt and trouble teachers, parents, the society at large, and what is most important the young and impressionable children.

John Piper, the Co-ordinator of this Program, outlined the role of the School Community Relations Department to the ethnic press, after which we broke up into six groups, each headed by a SCR worker, for probing into the various educational problems typical to each community, followed by identification of possible solutions. The City of Toronto is divided into six academic areas, of which presently three are assigned to SCR staff who work in groups rather than on an individual basis for stronger teacher- parent relationships, a more meaningful and practicable curriculum and programs designed to assist positively the immigrant child, as well as implementing the Board's policies on multiculturalism. This fall, the remaining three areas will come under the SCR's wing.

Therefore the basic functions of the SCR Department can be categorized into:

1. Reception of immigrant families, placement, orientation and assessment of immigrant children in Toronto schools.
2. Co-ordination of Interpreter Councillor Services which includes developing communication links within the community in order to assist staff in developing programs and interpreting needs. This can be achieved by hiring staff with multilingual abilities in the Student Services section.
3. Assistance in staff development and resources by attempting to present a curriculum that reflects the multicultural reality of Ontario society as well as the appointment of teachers with a positive and open attitude to our culturally diverse school population, coupled with the willingness and maturity to communicate effectively with immigrant parents in the local school communities.
4. Consultation with school principals towards identifying specific problems that exist in areas under their jurisdiction.

During the course of discussion among the six groups, various problems were highlighted. To some, an instant answer was available. There were others which the School Community Relations staff will have to work on and resolve. For instance, the most obvious question was one of "culture shock" experienced by most immigrant children in schools. How can school boards help bridge this culture gap and make it easier for both parents and children to merge into the Canadian multicultural mosaic whilst still retaining their cultural heritage? Recommendations included establishment of ethnic clubs within the school framework to nourish the maintenance of various cultures and enrich the total school community, at the same time instilling a sense of toleration and appreciation in local students.

With regard to racial problems, the issue of "social acceptance" and language barriers, teachers with multilingual qualifications could help considerably.

The "generation gap" was also identified as a trouble factor at the high school level. Here, regular school meetings attended by parents, where they are enlightened on various school programs being arranged like summer camps and field trips for children, and most important, given the assurance that their children are "in safe and reliable hands" whilst away from home, reduces tension and misunderstanding in families. The local television and radio media can be usefully employed in arranging talk shows with the Board members, where parents-children could phone in their doubts and possibly obtain answers, whilst retaining their anonymity. McLean Hunter cable television allots its time freely, besides providing a wide network and studio facilities for programs of this nature.

The ethnic press representives stressed that school principals should be urged to hold an "open door" policy as far as the ethnic publicity media is concerned. Any problem situations in schools, rather than being secretly smothered should be publicised in a healthy manner, so that people may learn from the various experiences. Although this will be difficult to achieve, the SCR staff have promised to work on this issue.

For those readers who are interested in the ratio of East Indian children in Toronto schools today, I have some statistics compiled by the School Community Relations staff. The figures pertain to the six academic areas and the divisions are based on languages spoken by the children and the school levels they are in.

Hindi speaking: Elementary 171, Secondary 58, Punjabi: Elementary 217, Secondary 40 Gujarati: Elementary 49, Secondary 48, Kutchi: Elementary 14, Secondary 13, Other Indian Languages: Elementary 292, Secondary 32 and Urdu: Elementary 120, Secondary 35.

Compared to the Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and other European communities, our East Indian community is rather young. Its child population is literally on the outer borders of the educational cycle, hence it would seem rather premature to lose sleep over the above issues. However, it cannot be denied that being aware of a problem in advance can only help prepare us for tomorrow and the headaches it can bring, following the example set by the Toronto Board of Education, perhaps other school boards cross-country, with similar issues at stake, will undertake a more detailed study and thus help to build a strong and effective educational structure that will benefit future generations of Canadians.

Better deal for defence ranks

Hyderabad, June 25 (Samachar): Vice-Admiral S. Parash, Flag-Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command stressed the need to involve the lowest ranks in decision-making in the armed forces.

Inaugurating the 'Defence Management Course' at the Indian Defence Management Institute, here, he said while the management of material was a science, the management of man-power was an art. The need was to closely integrate the two.

Saving exchange in electronics

New Delhi, June 25 (Samachar): The department of electronics has identified a large number of projects to fill in the technology gap in the field of electronics and save the country substantial foreign exchange.

The department has identified 38 projects through its Technology Development Council. Some of these projects are being implemented.

Incentive to doctors

Kanpur, June 21 (Samachar): An artificial limbs making organisation is offering compensatory allowance to doctors and technical personnel willing to work for it in an Orissa village.

The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India will give its staff at the National Institute of Prosthetti and Orthotic Training at Olatpur Village an allowance of 15 per cent of their pay.

Talk show on Michigan TV

REDFORD MICH.

Prof. Vasant D. Shah-President of 'Gujart Varman', Surender Kumar Jain-President of 'International Foods and Emporium, and Pravin Turakhia-President of Gaylord Travels, appeared on WGN T.V. Channel 9, on a special talk-show on Sunday morning at 9 A.M. to 9.30A.M. on 30th May '76. Hurley Green was the chief moderator and host of this popular interview show. Tom Picov of Chicago defender, Mrs. Lilian Calhoun of Chicago Reporter and Charles Sanders of 'Ebony' magazine, were the members of the interviewing committee.

Fifteen different questions regarding India and Indians in U.S.A., were asked. All the three Indian Participants gave, very infotmative and interesting replies in connection with Indian Caste system, Indian Atomic Energy Development, Population Growth and Sterilization. this program was to discuss the activities of the Indians settled in the U.S.A.

Practical book company

Nagin of Vancouver, British Columbia, has written a Law book which has been published and is being circulated in all of British Columbia and the rest of Canada. Mr. Nagin's book is the FIRST law book in Canada written by a person of Indian origin. the name of is professional book is "Collection Procedure for Lawyers" and is intended mainly for use by the legal profession.

Writer's union hurts pride of author

by David Lazarus

Montreal The Indian-born author, Bharati Mukherjee, is piqued with the Canadian literary scene.

With two successful novels behind her - A TIGER'S DAUGHTER and WIFE published by Houghton-Mifflin - the 36-year-old Mukherjee was not even invited to join the Canadian Writer's Union.

The writer's union did apologize but their apology was "too late" for the hurt New Canadian author.

"I was ignored because I am not writing about Montreal. This is simply because Montreal has not claimed my imagination yet", explained Mukherjee in a telephone interview from a writer's colony in New York state where she is hard at work on her new novel.

Canadian nationalism, Mukherjee said, was the real reason behind the snub. "The Canadian lack of self confidence works against authors from the Third World who do not tailor their visions to Canadian demands."

Her novels have concentrated on Indians in North America and Calcutta but the author said that no matter what country she uses it is always a metaphor for something else.

THE MOTIVATERS

She is now writing an experimental novel call THE MOTIVATERS. Motivaters are men in India who are paid to motivate men to have vasectomies. "My man will prove to be more relentless than the normal Indian government bureaucrat," she said.

Although Mukherjee says her novels are not autobiographical they certainly read as if they were. And being an immigrant has given her some lasting impressions about Western society too.

"Although I am an accidental immigrant because I came to study in America at a young age and then married a Canadian, I find that one is visible and not visible," she said. "White Montrealers feel I am mysterious, difficult but they do not know I have the same neurosis about them."

When she is not bashing away at her typewriter Mukherjee is busy being a wife, a professor of English at McGill University and mother of two children, Bart Anand, 11, and Bernard Shudir, 8.

Her work is made easy by a husband who does not believe in "traditional role playing". Clark Blaise is a well known, prize-winning Canadian author - A TRIBLE JUSTICE and A NORTH AMERICAN EDUCATION are his books - and professor of English at Concordia University.

HUSBAND HELPS

Blaise does help in her work, reading the manuscripts and making suggestions but strangely his wife has not read any of his books. "I think it is because she is not interested in autobiographies" ventured Blaise.

The two authors have collaborated on a book called DAYS AND NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA which Doubleday is to publish in January. It is a result of their 'first' trip to India, his for the first time, hers for the first time in 14 years.

"It is a shameless Proustian reworking on the one hand and reportage on the other. I write the first part and Clark, the second," she said.

The Blaises leave Monday for a year. Mukherjee has been named by Canada to be the director of the Shastri Institute in New Delhi.

The Institute is funded by Canadian grain sales to India and is a cultural-exchange program.

Mukherjee will work on the film scripts of fellow Bengali film producer, Satyajit Ray, and on Bengali novels.

No doubt the trip is going to reap more literature from the pair.

CALCUTTA NATIVES

WIFE and A TIGER'S DAUGHTER distributed in Canada by Thomas Nelson centre on the upper-middle-class Bengali (native of Calcutta) a class the author has great sympathy for as she was part of it.

A TIGER'S DAUGHTER was a look at life at the top in this former pearl of the Raj. As Mukherjee aptly puts it: "It is like the Weimar Republic before its fall." The writer does not preach but urchins' eating off the city's pavements bothers her.

In her novels Mukherjee makes some delightful satirical observations, a style which she says comes from being in a British satirical mould.

Inspired by V.S. Naipaul - the West Indian writer of India origin - she finds satire appropriate as "Bengali society is a closed one".

She also shied away from condemning the rich Indians who play polo on neat lawns and drink stiff whisky-waters in the midst of dire poverty. "I have only affection for them. I am interested in them being caught between or poised before a revolution," she said.

(THE CITIZEN)

PLAN TO MINIMISE LOSS

New Delhi, June 29 (Samachar): The Indian Red Cross Society will soon launch a massive "pre-disaster plan" to minimise the loss of life and property in times of natural calamities.

LAND DISPUTES

Kalyan (Maharashtra), June 29 (Samachar): "People's Court" set up at a "law camp" held at Kalyan, 50 km from Bombay succeeded in voluntarily settling five disputes, mostly pertaining to land.

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Bharat credit union completes one year

BHARAT CREDIT UNION, the first credit union of the East Indians in Toronto has completed the first year of its operation. At the Annual General meeting held at its office at 9 Boon Avenue, Toronto, the shareholders approved a dividend of 9% as recommended by the Directors. The meeting was held on May 15, 1976.

In his report, Dr. Chaudhuri, the President, commented on the success of the new venture as evidenced by the handsome dividend. He also added that Bharat Credit Union has been of great help to East Indians who needed money but had not established a credit profile in this country. He also highlighted the special characteristics of Bharat Credit Union:

-interest of up to 9½% on term deposits.

-loans at a rate of 12% interest.

-free life insurance associated with savings and loan accounts.

-protection of deposits through Stabilization Fund of the Ontario Credit Union League.

Several shareholders present made encouraging remarks about the role of Bharat Credit Union in the lives of East Indians in Toronto. Several suggestions were made to undertake a Publicity and Membership Campaign to solicit more deposits, to make new shareholders and to attract more borrowers.

The following are the office-bearers for 1976-77.

Board of Directors: Dr. A.C. Chaudhury-President; G. Parikh-Vice President; Dr. G. Mukherjee-Secretary; M. Champsee-Treasurer; J. Chauhan, R. Panda and Dr. P.C. Dutta.

Credit Committee: Dr. V.G. Pande, G. Alampur, C.D. Mehta, K. Churi and S. Aggarwal.

Supervisory Committee: P.K. Lala, R.C. Patel and G. Shah.

CAMPAIGN

At a Press Conference held on May 25, 1976 at 9 Boon Avenue, Toronto, President Chaudhuri announced plans for a publicity and membership Campaign for 1976. A committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Navin J. Patel to organize the Campaign.

The aim of the Campaign is to enrol 500 new members and increase the deposits by $100,000.

We urgently require volunteers who can help achieve these aims. Successful volunteers will be recognized by suitable merit awards.

For more details call: 651-1400.

Definition of a husband

"A Husband is a man who...

-Honks and fumes over a two minute traffic snarl, but will happily sit all day in a fishing boat and come home with nothing more than a sunburn.

-Can fall asleep on the living room couch with the television blaring, but howls "Turn it down" when he's in bed, two room away.

-Needs $100 worth of tools to repair a light switch, which a woman could fix with a nail file and tweezers.

-Screws the pickle jar lid on so tight that even he can't open it, but leaves the top off the toothpaste.

-Keeps his eyes front and centre, but never misses a bikini that walks like a girl ten paces behind him.

-Feels hurt when his wife doesn't comment on his haircut, but notices nothing different when she comes home a blonde.

-Says "No" automatically to a suggestion from his wife, but expects loud cheers from her when he comes up with the same idea three days later.

-Puts the empty pretzel box back on the shelf, but can't understand why a full box doesn't automatically appear in its place.

-Is the best thing that ever happened to a wife..."

from the Rotary Bulletin

Air India flight to Mauritius

New York City, June 22

Air-India will introduce a weekly bowing 707 service to seychelles from Bombay on its India-Mauritius route with effect from June 25, 1976 in time to mark the island's independence.

the service to Seychelles makes Air-India the first and only airline to link Seychelles and India directly. the distance of 2,020 statute miles between Bombay and Victoria, Seychelles, will be covered in four hours and ten minutes.

the new service will aso offer the travelling public convenient connections to the Persion Gulf, Middle East and Far East.

Indian immigrant beaten up in Thunder Bay

by Arthur Johnson

Thunder Bay - A municipal employee has been charged with assault causing bodily harm and two police constables face charges under the Ontario Police Act because an East Indian immigrant was severely beaten last month in the washroom of the Red Oak Inn.

The beating occurred shortly after 1 a.m. on May 7, the first day of Police Week, an annual event held to honor Thunder Bay police and acquaint the public with their work.

Ranjit Singh, 23, assistant manager of the Red Oak Inn, the new CP hotel in Thunder Bay, spent two days in hospital after the attack. Five of his teeth were broken and he suffered a hemorrhaged left eye and cuts and bruises on his back and stomach.

Police Chief Onni Harty said in an interview that the municipal employee has been remanded to June 28 on the assault charge. He said two men from his department, one a first-class constable and the other a third-class constable, were to face Police Act charges during a hearing on Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

Deputy Chief Thomas Keep, who is to conduct the hearing said both men have been charged with neglect of duty and one has also been charged with conduct unbecoming a police officer.

Both policemen are still assigned to patrol duty, Deputy Chief Keep said. He added that the municipal employee is still working for the city. All three men were off duty when the incident occurred.

Deputy Chief Keep said police commission regulations specify an "in-camera hearing" for policemen charged with violations of the Police Act.

Neither the chief nor his deputy would name the two constables.

Mr. Singh said in an interview that he was in the bar on May 7 when a man beckoned him over and asked him to have a chat. Mr. Singh said he knew the man, because a week earlier, he had asked him to leave the bar at 1.45 a.m., well past the legal closing hour.

The assistant manager said he walked toward the washroom at one side of the bar, and the man asked him to step inside the washroom "so we could have a leak, and have a chat."

The man started punching him as soon as they got inside the washroom, telling him he didn't want to see him in the bar. Another man walked in and "I thought, "Oh boy, I'm going to be saved."

He said to the man, "Sir please help me," but "he just stood there and watched."

As the man watched, Mr. Singh said, he was pushed to the floor and kicked repeatedly in the back and stomach. Finally, Mr. Singh said, he managed to get out of the washroom. Other hotel employees called an ambulance. He said he found out later from other hotel employees that a third man was blocking the door outside.

Charges were laid about two days after Mr. Singh was assaulted. Mr. Singh said he did not press charges. "the city is handling it all." On the day charges were laid, Mr. Singh's father, Shamsher Singh, flew to Thunder Bay to see his son. Mr. Singh is counsellor in the Indian High Commission to Canada in Ottawa.

Mr. Singh said his father did not intervene in the case. "It was just a father coming to see his son."

Deputy Chief Keep said the police department did not consider suspending the two constables after they were charged. "In this country we presume that a man is innocent until proven guilty."

If the men are found guilty, the penalties could range from dismissal right down to loss of time off. [The Globe and Mail]

Indian on energy task force

Rockville, Md.- The Mayor and the Council of Rockville City appointed Satish K. Aggarwal, as a member on the "Rockville Energy Task Force". The Task Force is charged with developing a proposal for an energy demonstration project and also for preparing a proposal for funding submission to the Energy Research Development Administration (ERDA), United States. the task force also will prepare any reports that might be required by the ERDA.

Satish is an engineering supervisor in Bechtel Power Corporation in Gaithersburg, Maryland. In India, he had prepared a report for electrification of Shahdara, near Delhi, while he was a final year student of electrical engineering. Several years later, most of his recommendations were implemented by the state government of Delhi.

Chicago Jain Society becomes non-profit organization

A non-profit organization called Jain Society was established in Chicago on January 11, 1970, to fulfil religious needs for human beings.

The organization provides a platform for projecting the voice of Jainism in U.S.A. and other countries, strives for increased awareness of Jain principles and promotes better understanding with other religions and cooperation among the different factions of Jainism.

Lectures by Scholars and Jain Society members, meaningful discussion, and debate highlight the organization's regular monthly meeting. Members of the Jain Society celebrate Jain festivals like Bhagvan Mahavir Jayanti, Parvusan Parva, Bhagvan Mahavir Nirvan, enjoy books, periodicals and tapes from the Jain Society library. Jain Society publishes religious and general news letters every month. Membership in Jain Society is open to all interested persons for only $5.00 for family and $3.00 for individuals per year.

The Jain Society plans to have a public temple and a hall of its own. Your generous contribution to Jain Society will be very much appreciated. The IRS has recognised the Jain Society as Non-Profit Tax-Exempt Organization. So your contribution is Tax-deductible.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE:
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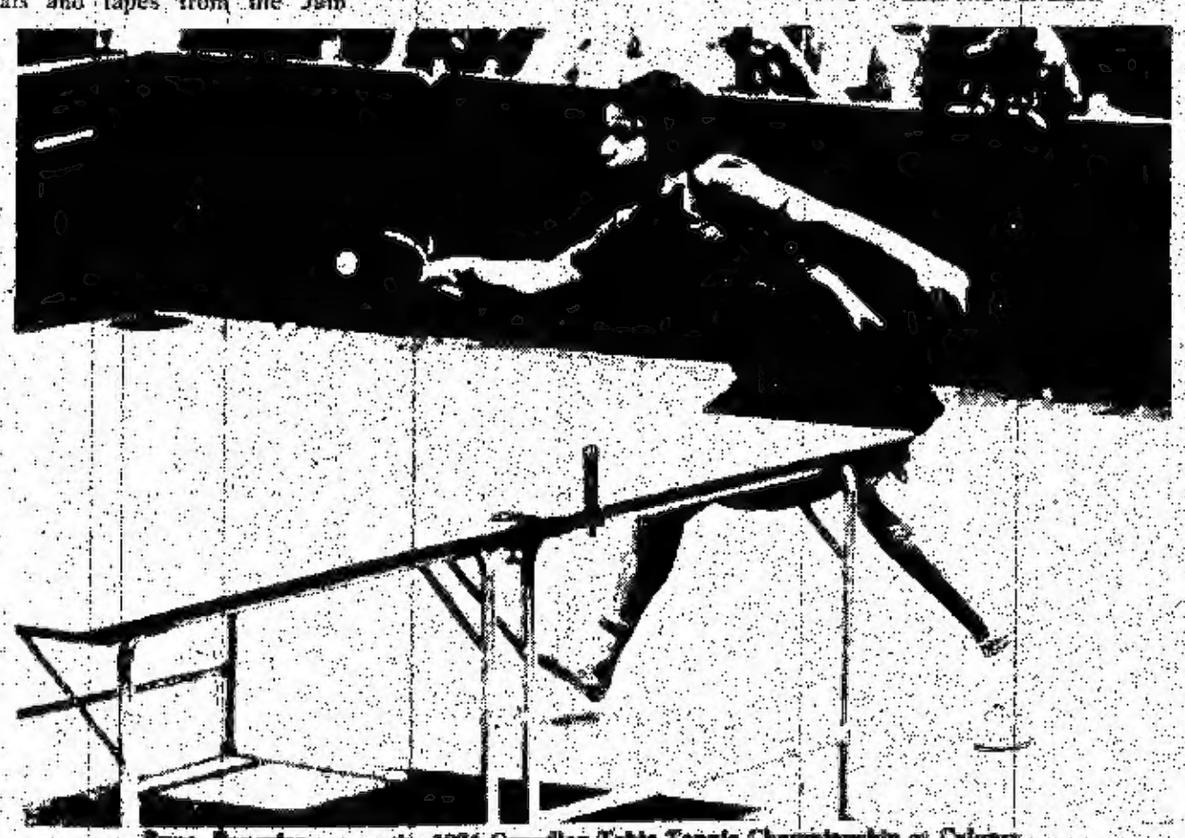
P.O. BOX 1011, Evanston, IL. 606204
OR Call: J. Doshi (312) 549-2061.



Rupa Banerjee won the 1976 Canadian Table Tennis Championship at Calgary.

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Centre to meet bulk of rural credit needs

Bangalore, June 27 [Samachar]: The Central Government would give loans to state governments to cover two-thirds of the resources needed by them for the current year to meet the consumption needs of the weaker sections of society in the "grey areas" of the country.

This was announced by Union Finance Minister C. Subramaniam at a meeting of the Chief Ministers.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, an official spokesman said the balance of one-third of the resources would have to be found by the state governments themselves. The Central loan would be repayable in two years.

He said a reserve fund would also be created up to 10 per cent of the total to be shared equally by the states and the Centre.

The spokesman said the Finance Minister told the conference that the Centre would send teams to the states to assess their requirements.

The spokesman said that the expert committee headed by Mr. B. Sivaraman was originally of the view that since only one-third of the co-operatives were having full-time secretaries only one-third of the area could be covered by co-operatives and the remaining two-thirds would have to be looked after by some other agency.

He said that after the committee's report a lot of work had been done and more than half of the co-operative societies were already having full-time secretaries. Therefore, the conference felt that two-thirds of the area could be covered by the co-operatives.

Ulcer linked to meterological factors

New Delhi, (Samachar): Doctors at the Sassoon Hospital in Poona and scientists of the Poona Meteorological Office have found a link between peptic ulcer and meteorological factors.

The link has been found following a study of 986 cases of peptic ulcer perforation during 958-1972 admitted to Sassoon Hospitals.

In their study the doctors correlated the incidence of peptic ulcer with the prevailing meteorological facors. They found that combination of high water vapour pressure with low temperature range was associated with an increase in the incidence of peptic ulcer.

Titanium alloys

New Delhi, (Samachar): Indian space engineers at Thumba, near Trivandrum, are experimenting with titanium, a metal which weighs only half as much as steel for making nosecones of rockets, according to a publication of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

It says that scientists at Thumba are conducting tests with titanium alloys as they try to find out how titanium sheets can be joined.

Friendship not opportunistic

New Delhi, June 18 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said that the friendship between India and the Soviet Union 'is not opportunistic but is based on shared ideals.'

In a message to a public meeting organised by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society here, she said it was also an example of how two nations which had different systems could nevertheless work genuinely together to reduce tensions and inequalities in the world and promote international harmony.

Two Asian teams to play olympic soccer

by Bharat P. Mathur

Iran and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea will be the two Asian countries among the participants in the final football tournament of the XXI Olympic Games to make their appearance in Ottawa.

Iran will play two matches due to be held at the Lansdowne Park Stadium, one against Nigeria at 5 p.m. on July 18 and the other against Uruguay at 6 p.m. on July 20. Korea will play against the USSR at 6 p.m. on July 23.

Alluminium alloy

New Delhi, (Samachar): The National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) in Jamshedpur is claimed to have developed a new aluminium alloy which can replace the expensive imported copper used in electrical machines, motors, transformers, magnets, telecommunications, powerlines and household wring.

Swami to conduct Vedanta lectures

Swami Chinmayananda, who is "dedicated to unveiling the harmony and totality of the universe" will be in Ottawa from July 12 to 21. He will be giving a free series of lectures.

The visit has been arranged by the Chinmaya Welcoming Committee, a Wintario project, in cooperation with Carleton University and the India-Canada Association Charitable Trust.

The Swami "proposes no new theories of his own but rather is concerned with restating and revitalizing ancient wisdom, making it real, valid and urgently necessary in our modern times."

The first lecture will be on July 12.

The lecturers are held at 7:30 p.m. July 12 through 21 at the Tory Building at Carleton University. There are also morning lectures from 15th till 21st from 6:30 to 7:30. All are welcome.

Mineral production worth 10 billion rupees

New Delhi, May 17 (Samachar): The total value of India's mineral production excluding atomic minerals and common salts, in 1975 is expected to be Rs 10,000 million.

According to the annual report of the Department of Mines, the value of minerals in 1969 was Rs. 5,060 million.

Steel plan for 25 years

New Delhi, May 17 (Samachar): A blue print for steel development during the next 25 years is under preparation and will be ready by the end of 1976.

The annual report of the Department of Steel for 1975-76 says that the blue print can be utilised as a basic document for subsequent updating as required depending on various other features of economic development in the country.

GANDHI NIDHI GETS NO FOREIGN FUNDS

New Delhi, June 20 (Samachar): The head of a Gandhian institution has denied that organisation gets funds from abroad.

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Patio party

Indian food is ideal for company and for summer days, turn off the heat and greet the guests, anxiety free with full confidence that the food with only a touch of heat will be ready to be served. Here in North America, if someone drops by at the last moment, it's panic time. There are only 4 steaks or 4 chops for the family of four and no more. In India we always add a little more vegetable or meat to the pot and there will be enough curry for everyone.

Among my Canadian friends, when someone throws a patio-party, all the cooks among the guests turn up with a large dish of their speciality. Over the years I've noticed that one of the really appreciated hot dishes is our chicken curry. The first thing I learned is that it does not have to be authentic but mild and simple. Best of all I can save time & money by baking the dish and using different ingredients. here's how I recently created some of the dishes for your patio-party. Enjoy the Sun and have a happy summer.

TOMATO PULLAO

1 frying chicken (about 1½ to 3 pounds)
2 tsp. curry powder and ½ tsp. salt
¼ cup ghee or oil
1 large onion, finely chopped.
½ cup chopped green beans
1 green pepper, chopped
2 cloves of garlic, minced
1 tsp. of each salt, curry powder and minced fresh gingerroot
1 (28 oz.) can tomatoes
1 cup long-grain uncooked rice, washed & drained
2 oz. silvered blanched almonds.

Cut chicken in serving size pieces, sprinkle with curry powder and ½ tsp. salt. Brown in hot ghee, if you are using butter add 1 tbsp. oil with it to prevent burning or sticking. Lift out from the pan and reserve. Add onion and saute about 2 minutes, then add beans and pepper. Cook another 2 minutes. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into greased large ovenproof dish with a tight-fitting lid and arrange chicken on top. Cover and bake at 350° F. until chicken is tender (about 1 hour).

DAHI BEAN

1 pound fresh string beans
2 cups plain yogurt
salt and pepper to taste
¼ tsp. crushed chili, optional
1 large clove of garlic, minced
¼ cup finely chopped fresh coriander leaves or parsley
1 tsp. garam masala

Wash and trim string beans and cut into 1 to 1½ inch lengths. Cook in lightly salted boiled water until tender but firm. Drain well. Cool. Beat yogurt with salt, pepper, chili and garlic and pour over bean. Add coriander leaves and turn through gently. Salt to taste. Sprinkle garam masala on top. Cover with plastic wrap. Chill at least 1 hour. Serve cold.

PANIR PITHA

Pancake batter:
½ cup all-purpose flour
1 tsp. sugar
½ tsp. salt
1 cup milk
4 eggs
3 tbsp. butter, melted or ghee

Combine all ingredients, except the melted butter; blend about 15 seconds. Scrape down sides with a rubber spatula; start blender again; immediately refrigerate for at least 1 hour. If you do not have blender combine flour, sugar and salt in mixing bowl. Add eggs and half the milk; beat with a rotary beater until smooth. Blend in the remainder of the milk. cover bowl and let it 'rest' in refrigerator for about one hour. Time allows the particles to expand in the liquid and gives smooth, tender pancakes. this is an elegant pancake, very thin and tender, easy to roll. One side should be a delicate lacy, golden brown and the other side, light and smooth. The browned side is prettier and should be the outside of your rolls.

Before you cook the first pancake, heat your iron pan until very hot. Remove from heat and add butter or ghee. Put back on medium heat and heat another 2 minutes, being careful not to burn your butter. Pour melted butter in the batter. Mix thoroughly. Do not add any more butter or ghee while cooking your pancake. When the pan is heated, lift it from heat; pour in sufficient batter (about ¼ cup each time) so that entire bottom of pan is covered - you should hear a gentle sizzle if the pan is the right temperature [this is very important] then pour excess back into batter container. Return pan to heat for 15 to 20 seconds or until the surface of the pancake is completely dry and slightly browned around the edge. Remove from heat, tip the pan over and the pancake will fall out on a plate or paper towel. Return pan to heat and repeat. This batter makes about 2 dozen thin pancakes.

FILLING:
2 cups [16 oz.] cottage cheese
½ cup brown sugar or maple sugar
dash of salt
1 tsp. ground cardamom

Sieve cottage cheese and add remaining ingredients. Place about two tablespoons of this mixture on each pancake; roll up. Serve hot or cold with or without maple syrup.
Note: You should cover and refrigerate the batter for at least 1 hour before using. You can also make the batter a day ahead and store it in the refrigerator. The longer it stands, the more it tends to thicken and separate a little. Ad a tablespoon or two of milk and stir it until smooth and it is

Head of Nirankari Mission in Canada

The head of the Sant Nirankari Mission - Universal Brotherhood His Holiness Baba Gurbachan Singh with some of His missionaries is on World Spiritual tour and visiting Canada in the Month of July, 1976.

A congregation in His honour is arranged to be held on July 18, 1976 [Sunday] from 11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. at COMMUNITY CENTRE, 50 Falstaff Avenue, North York, Toronto [Jane Street and Highway 401].

The Mission is engaged in the promotion of Universal love and mutual understanding of Mankind irrespective of caste, creed, colour and nationality. The Mission has its branches all over the world and in Canada at Vancouver [B.C.] Calgary, Kamloops, Brooks [Alberta] Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa [Ontario] Montreal [Quebec] and the Head Office of Canada in Toronto (Ontario). It stands for Universal Brotherhood under the Fatherhood of God and millions of people have benefitted from the message of His Holiness.

Nambian death sentence condemned

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar) : India has expressed shock at the reported award of death sentence to two members of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and imprisonment of two women members by the illegal and racist South African regime in Namibia.

New method of female sterilization

Allahabad, — The health section of Allahabad Agricultural Institute has adopted a new method of female sterilization called "laparoscopic method."

According to Dr. (Ms) P. David of the Institute, there has been an "unusual demand" for this new type of operation, popularly known as "sui se nsbandi" (tubectomy with an injection).

New arrivals

Toronto Ontario
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Toronto Ontario
BENARSI DASS P. SALIGRAM

Montreal Quebec
RAIKHY KHANNA

Bramalea Ontario
BAKSHISH SHAUF

Cambridge Ontario
SANTOSH KUMAR

Calgary Alta
PADAUI P. GUPTA

Drumheller Alta
SUBHASH CHANDRA

Lloydminster Alta
MRS ARUN ANAND

Ames Iowa
GOPAL TEJWANI

Scarborough Ontario
Surjit Singh Anand

Calgary Alta
BRIG B. MAINI

Prince George B.C
BALBIR S. PANNU

Dollard Des Ormeaux P.Q.
P. KUMAR

YellowKnife
A. SULTAN

Oakland U.S.A.
RAHUL RAO

Seattle U.S.A
MR & MRS RAZI

Born To

Devayani and Nagabhushan Arivela of Montreal, a daughter, Lavanya.

Hindi in court

New Delhi, (Samachar): The recently formed committee of Parliament on official language will study the possibility of introducing Hindi for the transaction of business in the Supreme Court.

The committee, headed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Om Mehta, to review the progress in the use of Hindi in various Central Departments, is likely to submit its report in about a year.

Electronic exports

New Delhi, (Samachar): India will for the first time export electronic equipment, leather goods and forgings and castings to Sweden during the current year.

A 20-member delegation of Indian industrialists and business men which recently visited Sweden had bagged firm orders worth more than Rs one million for these items.

The delegation was sent under the product adaptation programme of the Trade Development Authority (TDA) with Swedish international development assistance.

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Correspondence invited from personable, well-qualified and settled young men for fair, attractive Kerala Nair girl, 24, well educated (M.A. English) from decent family. Please reply with photograph and phone number, Box 1071, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match required for fair, very beautiful well-educated Nair Girl (Kerala), 33, holding responsible, lucrative position in Canada. Correspondence invited on behalf of or from tall, handsome, well qualified bachelors. Photo requested. Box 1072, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a sweet, college-educated immigrant Punjabi Ramgarhia Sikh girl, 22. Box 1078, The Canadian India times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well qualified Hindu bachelors for a good looking Saraswat Brahmin girl, 26, 5'6" tall, holding a decent job. Interested parties may please phone (416) 421-6626 for further details.

Wanted a suitable match for a 25 years old, 5' 6" slim well-educated, cheerful and pleasant Gujarati beauty. Please contact Canadian India Times, Box 1055.

Attractive, established 30, divorcee owns house. Invites correspondence from professional gentleman. Give particulars and photo. Box 1082 The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from benevolent and attractive girls for a well settled Canadian resident Punjabi Hindu boy M.Sc. 30 yrs. 5' 10". No bars.

Please write giving complete particulars and photo to P.O. Box 339, Stn. B, Toronto, Ontario.

Wanted suitable match in Canada or U.S.A. for Ahluwalia girl age 26 matric 3 years diploma in designing and sewing interested in cooking presently in Canada. Early marriage caste no bar good family. Brother well settled in business. Write P.O. Box 24918 Vancouver B.C. V5T 4G3.

Match for a beautiful Indian girl of 22 years from a very respectable family of Delhi. B.Sc Math. (Hons) Presently studying in Toronto. Brother well settled in own business in Toronto. No Bar. Please reply with full particulars The Canadian India Times. Box 1083.

Clean-shaven Jat Sikh graduate, 25, 5' 8½" living in Canada for 3 years with work permit owns property very has good job. Only immigrant girls may reply caste no bar. Please contact G.S.G. Human, 5247-A, Dundas St. W. Islington, Ontario (416)-233-3417 or N.S. Brar (519)-453-7544.

Match for a handsome 4th year Engineering student, Aggarwal, 23 years old, 5'6" having bright prospects and an excellent future. Elder brother, professional Engineer in Canada. Sister and brother-in-law running good business in Canada. Caste no bar. Correspond at Box no. 1084, The Canadian India Times or Phone 416-356-7671 directly.

Wanted bride for 32 year old teacher earning $20,000 yearly caste no bar. Reply Box 1085 The Canadian India Times.

Wanted match for well educated Punjabi boy, 30, preferably Brahmin. Brother well established in Canada. Correspondence invited from educated girls in Canada. Write to Box 1086, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Ramgarhia Sikh youngman 25 years, 5'-10", 70 kg, M.A. (B.A. Hons) here on visit now. Brother well settled in Canada. Correspond on Box 846 Sparwood, B.C. V0B 200 phone 425-2236.

Well established, U.K. and U.S.A. trained, handsome, bachelor, Indian Physician in U.S.A. Seeks correspondence from professional, accomplished girls, age below 30 years, height above 5' 5" fair, slim, beautiful, smart and western educated preferred. Full details first instance with recent returnable photo a must. Box 1087, The Canadian India Times.

Highly presentable Punjabi Brahmin, male, 47, divorced, 5'-3", full professor with tenure in a Michigan suburban college, would like to remarry. No bars. Send returnable photo, particulars to 1088, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Hindu girl 30 years, Presently in India (Physical Instructor) sister is well settled in Montreal (Canada) Box 1089, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Brahmin girl from Haryana, 21 years old, 5'-3" slim and charming, university graduate. Write Bobby and Co. Box 134 St. John, N.B.

New agency proposed

New Delhi, May 17 (UNI): The Department of Science and Technology proposes to establish an Ocean Science and Technology Agency (OSTA) to develop oceanographic sciences.

Announcement

Miss Hazel J. Da Silva who took her honours degree in Occupational Therapy recently from University of Toronto.

It really works

A young East Indian girl, disowned by her parents because she wanted to marry the man of her choice, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. The immigrant girl moved in with her man, but was deeply tormented by the people she loved most — her family.

A phone call brought crisis worker, Sheila Mernalal into the picture. Being an East Indian herself, Sheila understood the culture and was able to relate to the girl's problem. During several emotional meetings between the parents and the girl, Sheila had the chance to explain to the parents the advantages and disadvantages of their attitude. She was able to express clearly that although arranged marriages are customary in the "old land" they are not part of the Canadian culture.

"You can't force ideas on your daughter. By the same token, I can't force ideas on you," said Sheila. "You must make your own decision."

After a period of time, the parents realized they could not impel their daughter to follow their expectations and gave their consent to marry the man of her choice.

This is just one of dozens of stories linked to the Immigrant Services Centre in South Vancouver, a unique project operated cooperatively by city and provincial authorities, the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and the Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia.

"Since our centre opened, more people are becoming confident in our services," said Shashi Assanad, one of the workers. "People come in seeking advice on all sorts of problems. We try to resolve them or else we refer our clients to the right channels, so they don't get caught in a bewildering circle of agencies and officials."

What is so unique about the Immigrant Services Centre in comparison to other social agencies and organizations? For one thing, the centre is located at the root level of most problems, the services are accessible to newly arrived Immigrants who need help but are intimidated. And since the Immigrant Services Centre works in cooperation with other social agencies in the area, services are not duplicated.

Within the last three to four years, the influx of East Indians to Vancouver has increased steadily. In South Vancouver alone, there are about 15,000 East Indians, mostly Sikhs from the Punjab area of north-central India. Many East Indians want to retain their very distinct culture rather than assimilate into the communities.

"If we want Canada to remain as a multicultural country," says centre coordinator Art Holmes, "there must be more understanding and tolerance of newcomers. By the same token, for Canada to benefit from the richness of various cultures, people of all ethnic origins must learn to integrate into the communities."

Mr. Holmes, a veteran supervisor from the Department of manpower and Immigration says: "The East Indian people, like many ethnic newcomers, suffer from culture shock. They have deep-rooted family attchments. Often as members of the family become involved in separate activities, there is more questioning of values within the family. While once the head of the family made all the decisions, individual family members now want a greater say in their destiny. The community is trying to adjust — they are searching, but at the same time they are asking 'What's the norm? What are those things Canadians want us to maintain?"

"Over the last few years," he added, "there has been an outbreak of vandalism within the Punjab community in South Vancouver. The police were often unable to follow up on these cases because of language difficulties. Similarly, many East Indians, who spoke little English, were confused about the different social agencies when they sought help. They wanted one place to go for help — a place where they could resolve their problems quickly."

Hardev Singh Choota, 21, came to Vancouver from India two days before the end of 1973. Tall, dark, dramatically handsome, he had worked on his father's farm while achieving Grade 12 status in his homeland.

He understood, but was hesitant to speak English so he sought farm work near Vancouver. A few months later, his employer told him that he was no longer needed. The farmer offered a pay settlement but Hardev realized that the offer was $1,200 less than he was due. he left, angry, frustrated, and without his total salary.

Although the centre helps all newcomers in the community, over 80 percent of the clients are East Indians. The remainder are from such countries as Hungary, Germany, Britain, the United States, and South-East Asia.

The Immigrant Services Centre has a small store-front office located in the midst of the East Indian community in South Vancouver not far from a Sikh Temple. Inside, the spacious office is enhanced with decorative and warm colours. A small lounge area contains sofas, chairs, and coffee tables — gifts from a group of appreciative Uganda.s. With this inviting atmosphere, the office shows no signs of being a big establishment. basically, the centre's team tries to provide a personal approach in a home-like environment to permit flexibility of counselling and services. The centre is open 8 a.m. to 8 pm. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

Nine of the centre's thirteen staff are of East Indian origin and have been able to achieve a good relationship with the East Indian community. English-speaking workers have the assistance of dozens of translators who are on call to help people of different ethnic backgrounds make their problems clearly understood.

[M & I News]

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